

IN THIS ISSUE:

- [This Week in Review](#)
- [Detailed Senate Budget Review](#)
- [AEA](#)
- [Pensions & Health Benefits](#)
- [Committee Meeting Schedule](#)
- [Useful Links](#)
- [Bill Watch](#)

Week 12 – April 1–5, 2013

This Week in Review

About TWIO

***This Week in Olympia* is emailed to active WASA and AEA members each Friday during the Legislative Session and is posted on WASA's website at www.wasa-oly.org/TWIO.**

Policy committees wrapped up most of their business this week as they adopted priority bills from the opposite house before the April 3rd cut-off deadline. Action has shifted to the fiscal committees now, as they attempt to adopt priority legislation from the opposite house by Tuesday, April 9. Following that, legislators will return to the House and Senate chambers and move through lengthy floor calendars, adopting opposite house bills before the final, self-imposed cut-off date arrives; all bills from the opposite house must be adopted by April 17 in order to remain alive. When this deadline arrives, legislators will have 11 days to reconcile differences in bills between the two houses (in order to become law, a bill must be adopted in the exact same form in both houses and then be signed by the governor) and negotiate a final, compromise budget before the ultimate cut-off date, *Sine Die*, arrives on April 28. When asked about the potential of an on-time adjournment, the most common response from Olympia regulars is: "I'm hopeful, but not optimistic."

In the last two weeks, the House Education Committee heard and took action on many of the priority education "reform" bills from the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus. Each of the bills was heard and most of them were adopted, albeit with some fairly major changes. It is still anticipated that several of these bills will be used by the Majority Coalition Caucus as bargaining chips in this session's end game; however, the strong stance taken by the House indicates they may not easily cave on these issues. These bills include:

- **SB 5237**, holding students accountable for performance in reading. Prior to adoption, the House Education Committee gutted the underlying bill—specifically, the requirements of intensive remediation and third grade retention—and replaced the language with a focus on early intervention.

Under the new bill, OSPI must continue implementation of a Comprehensive Literacy Plan and support school districts in reading and early literacy. School districts are required to provide a system of instruction and services in reading and early literacy that includes screening and diagnostic assessments, use of evidence-based instructional strategies, continuous use of data, partnerships with community organizations, and family engagement. Third grade reading assessments will become an accountability measure for these efforts. The State Board of Education is directed to monitor results and progress in third grade reading and submit its findings to OSPI biennially. Based on the report, OSPI must consult with teachers,

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

the Department of Early Learning, ESDs, and others to develop recommendations for action to improve outcomes in reading and early literacy. The recommendations must be submitted to the Legislature by December 1 of each even-numbered year.

- **SB 5242**, prohibiting teachers from being assigned to a particular school or position without mutual consent of both the principal and that staff member. This bill was heard last Friday and numerous members of the education community, including superintendents, principals, teachers and school directors, blasted the bill in testimony. Even though it is a priority issue for Stand for Children, the Partnership for Learning and other “education reform” organizations—and even though several “calls to action” were sent to their members across the state—not a single person was on hand to testify in favor of the bill. SB 5242 was never scheduled for executive action.
- **SB 5328**, requiring letter grades for schools. It was anticipated that the House Education Committee would move this bill after stripping the letter-grading requirement and replacing it with language to essentially reiterate the current accountability measures and rating system used by the State Board of Education. Although it was scheduled for executive action, it was never acted upon. Language regarding the Accountability Index, however, was added to SB 5329.
- **SB 5329**, assisting persistently lowest-achieving schools (although it originally authorized state takeovers of school districts). The Senate-adopted version of the bill would put the lowest performing schools in the Required Action District process; however, after three years, if the school has not reached certain benchmarks, OSPI would choose a management structure for the school to use and OSPI would act as the employer (read: hiring and firing staff) of the school. After three years in this second stage, the school could be closed. As amended and adopted by the House Education Committee, OSPI would become partners with struggling schools, rather than an authoritarian manager for those schools.

The bill would update the criteria used by OSPI to identify persistently lowest-achieving schools to conform to revised federal rules and guidance, to be applied equally to both Title I and non-Title I schools. State, as well as federal funds, would be specifically authorized to be used for school improvement in a Required Action District (RAD). A RAD would no longer be required to use one of four federal intervention models. Instead, they would be required to use a school improvement model approved by OSPI.

Schools in a RAD that have not made adequate progress after three years would be put in a Level II RAD process. OSPI would be required to work with the local school board to develop a Level II Plan that includes specified interventions and conditions binding on the district. If the school board does not agree to the Plan or if it is not implemented as specified, OSPI may direct actions to be taken. If any binding conditions are not being followed, OSPI may withhold the allocation of funds.

Language regarding the Accountability Index that was originally going to be amended onto SB 5328 was instead added to this bill. Rather than letter grades, the Achievement Index must use five categories of schools with the following labels: Exemplary; Very Good; Good; Fair; and Struggling.

- **SB 5587**, implementing the Smarter Balance assessments. The bill was scheduled for executive action last week, but it was never acted upon.

At this time of the session, strange things can happen. Bills with momentum can suddenly get off track; dead bills can miraculously be revived; and brand new ideas can catch fire. One way to revive a dead bill is to tack it onto another live bill. Another way is to simply introduce a new bill, disregarding the fact that most of the Legislature’s cut-off dates have long since

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

come and gone. This week, several new bills were introduced, some of which will begin to move. One bill, introduced on Friday, is a comprehensive education bill that will breathe new life into a few of the Majority Coalition's dead or drastically altered bills and also will throw a couple new ideas into the mix.

SB 5901, sponsored by Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education Committee Chair Steve Litsow and Senate Majority Coalition Caucus Leader Rodney Tom, includes four parts. The bill describes those individual sections as follows:

- Part I of this Act addresses providing greater flexibility to school districts by removing excessive requirements that prevent school districts from fully realigning resources around the evidence-based practices that will lead to better student achievement.
- Part II of this Act addresses issues that the McCleary decision identified regarding school districts currently relying too heavily on local levy funds for costs relating to materials, supplies, certain operating costs, and student transportation to and from school. The Legislature intends to amply address these areas in the 2013–2015 fiscal biennium.
- Part III of this Act addresses the celebration of school district, school, and student success through recognition of the achievement with an awards program and a rewards program for innovation. Additionally, the Legislature intends to create a locally administered school reform program to assist struggling schools. The Legislature also intends to gain additional research-based and evidence-based information to guide future state and school district actions to improve student success.
- Part IV of this Act addresses school discipline and school expulsion. The Legislature intends to provide school districts with a model policy to help standardize these disciplinary practices and data collection of suspensions and expulsions. The Legislature further intends to create opportunities for reentry and reengagement in school for long-term suspended or expelled students through an individually tailored plan.

So, what does SB 5901 do? Part I of the bill would implement several pieces of **SB 5753**, which would repeal, suspend or amend several education-related unfunded mandates. SB 5753 was adopted by the House Education Committee and awaits action by the full House. SB 5901, however, puts back into play several sections that were removed from SB 5753.

Part I also includes new language regarding compensation. School districts would be prohibited from providing additional salary and benefits to teachers beyond the percentage over the base salary as they contracted during the 2012–13 school year. There is an exception to this, however. A school district can apply to the State Board of Education to increase the percentage over base salary. SBE would be required to authorize the increases—based on the number of schools in the district that receive “A,” “B,” or “C” letter grades. Part III of the bill puts back into play the original school letter-grading system from SB 5328.

A Joint Select Committee on Educator Compensation would also be created to “provide oversight, monitoring, and direction to revise the current salary allocation schedule.” A new educator compensation model is to be developed which links “educator compensation policies of the state to research-based practices shown to increase the educator’s effectiveness and positive impact on student learning.”

Part II of the bill would enhance the minimum allocation for Maintenance (Materials), Supplies & Operating Costs for the 2014–15 school year. The total per pupil funding would be set at \$1,211.15; the Senate’s proposed budget (described in detail below) would provide \$1,072.87 per student in 2014–15. This part of the bill also restates that the new Pupil Transportation funding formula will be fully funded in the 2013–15 biennium.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

As noted above, Part III includes language from SB 5328, requiring schools to be provided with a letter grade, A–F. OSPI would also be required to implement a school recognition program (for “successful” schools receiving “A” grades), as well as a locally administered school reform program to assist struggling schools.

Part III would also create a new Strategic Innovative Grant program. The Professional Educator Standards Board would provide grants to school districts for the implementation of effective educator and school leadership compensation systems. Funding for the program is included in the Senate’s budget.

The final section of the bill, Part IV, restates the language from **SB 5244**, making changes to school suspensions and expulsions. The bill was adopted by the House Education Committee (and awaits action by the House Appropriations Committee), but similar to the other bills, SB 5244 was given a complete makeover.

Detailed Senate Budget Review

(**Note:** The April 3rd Special Edition of *TWIO* provided a quick summary of the major highlights of the Senate budget. Below is a more detailed, full (and updated) review of the K–12 portion of the Senate proposal.)

On Wednesday, budget-writers from the Senate Majority Coalition Caucus were joined by minority party budget-writers to unveil their **2013–15 Operating Budget** proposal (a Substitute version of **SB 5034**). As expected, it included “no new taxes.” Budget-writers explained that their proposal would solve the current expected shortfall, provide a basic education down payment to comply with *McCleary* and leave a healthy Ending Fund Balance. This budget was very different than the “**budget priorities**” released by Governor Jay Inslee last week (for details on Inslee’s budget package, please see *TWIO*, **Week 11**). It is anticipated the proposal set to be released by House budget-writers next week will also be significantly different than the Senate’s budget package.

The Senate’s budget proposal includes no new taxes (nor the governor’s proposed repeal of tax exemptions or proposed extensions of current beer and B&O tax surcharges). The proposal does book \$303 million, an expected windfall from an expansion in Medicaid participation as a part of the federal government’s Affordable Care Act. It does not include any assumed funding from legislation addressing the Supreme Court’s recent *Bracken* decision (**HB 1920**), which invalidated a portion of the state’s estate tax, negatively impacting the budget by approximately \$160 million. Holding firm to the “no new taxes” pledge, the proposal does not even include a widely supported repeal of the current sales tax exemption for residential telephone customers (**SB 5422/HB 1971**). Even conservative budget-writers in the House Republican Caucus have publicly stated this was a tax break they were willing to end. The majority of the Senate’s budget solution comes from “spending controls and savings” of \$2.0 billion, \$179 million in fund transfers and permanent revenue “redirections” of \$262 million.

The Majority Coalition’s budget plan would increase the overall budget by \$2.12 billion, with \$611 million left in reserve (\$35 million in the Ending Fund Balance and \$576 million in the Budget Stabilization Account). K–12 education would receive a \$1.5 billion increase. About \$1.0 billion of that amount are enhancements under HB 2776 to address the state’s *McCleary* obligation and other basic education enhancements. A significant amount of the K–12 funding—for this budget and the next two biennial budgets—comes from a redirection of several dedicated funds and from limiting expenditure growth in non-education areas of state government. One of the “reprioritizations” envisioned by the Senate’s budget-implementing **SB 5895** is Initiative 732’s automatic educator COLAs. I-732 has been suspended multiple times, but Senate budget-writers propose an outright repeal of the Initiative, with the anti-

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

pated funding being directed to basic education. For a comprehensive summary of SB 5895, see the **April 3, Special Edition of TWIO**.

Just a few hours after the budget plan was publicly unveiled on Wednesday, the Senate Ways & Means Committee held a lengthy public hearing. Continuing the quick pace, the package was moved to executive action on Thursday. In addition to almost 20 “technical” amendments, the Committee reviewed another almost 60 amendments. If each of the amendments were adopted, there would have been a net spending increase of \$143 million in the budget. Many of the more impactful amendments were either withdrawn or defeated. The budget includes a significant amount of assumed savings (\$151 million) due to administrative “efficiencies,” and one of the amendments that was ultimately adopted impacted the expected savings from OSPI. Originally expected to find \$192,000 worth of efficiencies, the adopted amendment will force OSPI to find another \$320,000 in its budget (\$512,000 in total). To make matters worse, the amendment specifically limits where the agency can achieve savings.

After several hours of wrangling, the amended budget was adopted by the Committee. The newly amended budget is expected to be acted upon by the full Senate on Friday; however, the budget was not brought to the floor before this newsletter was completed.

Complete details of the K–12 portion of the Senate Majority Coalition’s 2013–15 budget proposal follow below.

Major K–12 Policy Enhancements

MSOC – \$464.1 million: The budget allocates \$521.0 million to enhance Maintenance, Supplies & Operating Costs (MSOC). (Note: implementing legislation (**SB 5898**) and the budget bill (**SB 5034**) would replace “Maintenance” with “Materials.”) As adopted in HB 2776 (2010), MSOC encompasses seven components representing the non-staff costs of operating a school district. The enhancement provided would fully fund MSOC by the 2014–15 school year—one year earlier than required.

Target MSOC rates are re-based to the 2011–12 school year actuals, as reported to OSPI, and adjusted for inflation for the 2013–14 and 2014–15 school years. State allocations for the 2013–14 school year represent a 17 percent enhancement over maintenance level funding. School districts’ reported expenditures, adjusted for inflation, are 100 percent funded by the state allocation in the 2014–15 school year. These enhancements represent per-pupil MSOC rate increases above maintenance-level of \$83.65 and \$500.42 for the 2013–14 and 2014–15 school years, respectively. The rates, as required by statute, will be further inflation-adjusted in subsequent years.

In addition to basic MSOC rate allocations, HB 2776 requires an allocation to be made based on full-time equivalent student enrollment in exploratory Career and Technical Education (CTE) courses in grades seven through twelve, laboratory science courses for students in grades nine through twelve, preparatory CTE courses for students in grades nine through twelve offered in a high school, and, preparatory CTE courses for students in grades eleven and twelve offered through Skills Centers. The statute states that these specialty rates are to be set in the Operating Budget.

MSOC rates for Skills Center and CTE enrollments are re-based to the 2011–12 school year actuals, as reported to OSPI, and adjusted for inflation for the 2013–14 and 2014–15 school years. This results in a Skills Center MSOC rate that is 125 percent higher in the 2013–14 school year than the 2012–13 school year, and 43 percent lower for the CTE middle- and high-school rate. Funding for Skills Centers MSOC is enhanced by \$15.3 million, while funding for CTE MSOC is reduced by \$72.2 million. Total MSOC is enhanced by a net \$464.1 million.

LEARNING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM – \$241.9 million: Learning Assistance Program (LAP) funds are available to support programs in grades K–12 in reading, writing, and

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

mathematics, and in readiness for those subjects. **SB 5330** requires LAP funds to be used for “interventions and activities for which there is evidence, through research, that they are effective in improving academic achievement.” In a separate appropriation, the Washington State Institute for Public Policy is required to provide an inventory of evidence-based practices by August 1, 2014. The inventory must then be updated every two years. Funded program activities must be on this inventory or otherwise approved by OSPI as an “effective, evidence-based” program.

In support of SB 5330, \$240.8 million is provided for LAP, nearly doubling current funding. Currently, LAP provides an additional 1.516 hours of LAP instruction per-week, assuming class sizes of 15 students per certificated instructional staff. The formula translates to additional funding in the 2011–12 school year of approximately \$295 per eligible student. This enhancement is increased to 3.000 hours per week, beginning with the 2013–14 school year, which translates to approximately \$603 per student.

An additional \$1.1 million is provided to extend the permissible uses of LAP to include interventions for students with behavioral issues, as implemented by SB 5330. OSPI is required to provide technical assistance, manage program applications, report to the Legislature, provide professional development opportunities to districts, and monitor compliance. SB 5330 further requires data collection and reporting regarding transition beyond high school of Special Education students.

The net increase in LAP is \$241.9 million.

PUPIL TRANSPORTATION – \$197.5 million: Funding is provided to fully complete phase-in of the state’s new Pupil Transportation funding formula, beginning in the 2013–14 school year.

FULL DAY KINDERGARTEN – \$41.1 million: Funding for full day kindergarten is expanded from the current 22 percent of kindergarten enrollment to 30 percent in the 2013–14 school year and to 35 percent in the 2014–15 school year, with first priority to those elementary schools with the highest percentage of students eligible for the federal Free and Reduced-Price Lunch program.

PERSISTENTLY LOW-ACHIEVING SCHOOLS – \$10.3 million: Funding is provided to implement SB 5329 (as adopted by the Senate), which requires OSPI to, by December 1, 2013, identify the ten most persistently lowest-achieving schools using the student results on the statewide reading and math assessments. The districts in which these schools reside will be designated as Required Action Districts (RADs) and will enter a three-year improvement process to be chosen by the district from the list of four federal intervention models or Washington State’s Collaborative Schools for Innovation and Success model. If, at the end of the three-year period, the State Board of Education determines the district has not met requirements for release from RAD status, OSPI must review the actions that had been taken during the RAD process and create a new three-year plan with the school district’s board of directors. The plan will be implemented by OSPI using a management structure chosen by OSPI. OSPI would also “exercise the powers of a school board” with regard to employment issues. At the end of the second three-year intervention, if the SBE determines that the school has not met sufficient progress, then the school will be closed.

The RADs will be identified by December 2013 and districts will require lead time to establish an improvement model; therefore, state grants averaging \$1 million per school will be provided beginning in the second fiscal year.

TEACHER EVALUATION TRAINING – \$10.2 million: Funding is provided to assist in the implementation of the new Teacher/Principal Evaluation Process. Funding was provided to train all administrative staff in the new system and for OSPI to collaborate with ESDs to develop and make available a professional development program for teachers, including a

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

comprehensive online training package. The teacher training base-budget funding is enhanced by approximately \$5.1 million per year.

BILINGUAL STUDENT TRANSITION – \$5.7 million: Funding is provided to implement SB 5330, which creates a statutory requirement for additional, non-basic education funding for students who exited the Transitional Bilingual Instructional Program (TBIP) the previous year. The funding begins in the 2014–15 school year, is based on the cost of 3.0 additional hours of instruction per week, and must be used to provide academic support for exited students, if needed, or may be used within the TBIP.

STRATEGIC INNOVATIVE GRANTS – \$5.0 million: Funding is provided to create the Strategic Innovative Grant program. Through the program, grants will be provided to school districts based on innovation and the degree to which the district's proposal implements compensation systems that are evidence-based and research-based. Grants are to provide incentives for hard-to-fill subject areas and challenging schools' assignments, among others. Grants will be awarded by the Professional Educator Standards Board, with the Washington State Institute for Public Policy. PESB must report on the amount and purposes of the grants awarded.

HIGH SCHOOL ACCELERATION – \$2.2 million: SB 5243 creates a requirement for school boards to: adopt an academic acceleration policy for high-school students; enroll qualifying students in the next most rigorous level of advanced courses offered by the high schools; and notify students and parents/guardians regarding the academic acceleration policy and the advanced courses available to students. To implement the bill, financial incentives are provided for the support of teacher training, curriculum, technology, examination fees, and other costs associated with offering dual credit courses. One-half of the funds will be allocated to school districts based on the growth of percentage of students who earn dual high school and college credit during the prior school year. The remaining half of the funds will be allocated to school districts with high schools with dual credit enrollment in the lowest 25 percentage quartile, to assist with improving participation rates.

Funding is provided for OSPI's administrative work to collect the dual credit data, and for incentive grants to schools. Schools will receive awards ranging from \$1,900 to \$10,000 depending on enrollment.

LONGITUDINAL DATA SYSTEM – \$1.2 million: Funding is provided to maintain and operate the K–12 Statewide Longitudinal Data System. In 2009, OSPI was awarded a \$5.9 million, four-year federal grant to build a statewide longitudinal data system (SLDS). The federal grant ends in June 2013 and all technical systems and business processes are scheduled to be completed at that time. State funding will allow for maintenance and operation of the technical systems and business processes developed under the federal grant, including the K–12 SLDS and the Student Record Exchange system.

CHARTER SCHOOLS – \$584,000: Voters approved Initiative 1240 in the 2012 General Election, which authorizes up to forty publicly-funded charter schools in Washington State over a period of five years. The Initiative created additional workload requirements for the State Board of Education and the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STEM ALLIANCE – \$253,000: Funding is provided to implement **SB 5755**, which creates the STEM Education Innovation Alliance with representatives from specified business, organizations, and agencies. The Alliance will: advise the governor and offer overall vision and guidance on STEM initiatives; consolidate all the current programs and plans into one comprehensive framework; and develop a STEM Benchmark Report Card that will be posted online with updated data, measures, information from state education agencies about how their activities are aligned to the framework, and data about STEM job openings.

OSPI must consult with the Alliance and identify and distribute materials to K–12 schools to encourage instruction and learning in STEM areas.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

MOBIUS SCIENCE CENTER – \$200,000: The Mobius Science Center provides mobile outreach to provide hands-on and accessible science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) education to students. Funding is provided to support expansion of outreach to students in rural, tribal, and low-income communities.

SUSPENSIONS AND EXPULSIONS – \$190,000: SB 5244, regarding school suspensions and expulsions, places limits on the length of exclusionary discipline, requires additional data analysis and reporting, encourages schools to make efforts to allow students to return to an educational setting as soon as possible, and requires reentry and reengagement plans tailored to students' individual circumstances. One-time funding is provided to make student information available for access on the internet. Included in the total is \$25,000 for a contract with the Washington State School Directors' Association to develop model policy.

MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID – \$17,000: Funding is provided to allow the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, Mental Health Division, to provide funds for mental health first-aid training targeted at teachers and educational staff. The training model will follow the model developed by the Department of Psychology in Melbourne, Australia. OSPI must collaborate with DSHS to identify sites and methods of instruction that leverage local resources to the extent possible for the purpose of making mental health first-aid training broadly available.

Major K–12 Reductions

INITIATIVE 732 – (\$295.8 million): Initiative 732, approved by voters in 2000, requires an annual cost-of-living adjustment for school employees based on the Seattle Consumer Price Index for the prior calendar year. The Initiative has been suspended multiple times since being adopted; this Senate budget assumes the repeal of I-732. Under a budget-implementing bill, **SB 5895**, an amount equal to the projected COLAs would be “reprioritized” and dedicated to Basic Education purposes.

CONSOLIDATED GRANTS & PROGRAMS – (\$72.2 million): Multiple grants and statewide programs are combined into one funding amount, with an equal amount being redirected to the Learning Assistance Program (LAP) enhancement. The combined programs are: Project Citizen; Collaborative Schools; open K–12 educational resources; interpreter services standards; Nurse Corps; Navigation 101; Washington Achievers Scholars; College Bound Scholarship outreach; Building Bridges grants; Jobs for America's Graduates (JAG); Communities in Schools; Dream Big Community Center; Readiness to Learn; Career and Technical Education grants; Regional Education Technology Support Centers; Washington State Leadership Academy; Principal and Superintendent internships; Middle- and high-school applied STEM grants; STEM work group; Paying for Actual Student Success (PASS) program; Project Lead the Way; Skills Centers Aerospace Manufacturing Hub; and Aerospace Assembly Program.

School districts that wish to continue programs that are combined may use LAP funds for those programs for which there is research-based evidence of effective student outcomes, as required by SB 5330. School districts may coordinate implementation of the programs statewide, regionally, or individually. Budget language specifically clarifies that the specific programs that are consolidated and any specific program or intervention that a district chooses to use the consolidated funds to implement shall not be considered a component of the instructional program of basic education, nor does it does not represent an entitlement to any specific program for any individual student.

HOLD HARMLESS FUNDING – (\$24.7 million): The 2011–13 Operating Budget provided funding to hold districts harmless as the education funding system was converted to the HB 2776 prototypical school funding model. The Senate budget assumes this “hold harmless” funding is no longer needed due to the increased funding allocations to implement

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

HB 2776 funding targets and enhancements to LAP funding. By eliminating hold harmless funding, the state “saves” \$24.7 million.

ASSESSMENT REFORM – (\$17.1 million): The Senate budget assumes a \$17.1 million savings from implementing **SB 5587**, which modifies the statewide student assessments to implement, by the 2014–15 school year, the comprehensive English language arts and mathematics assessments developed by the multi-state Smarter Balance Assessment Consortium. The mathematics End-of-Course (EOC) assessments are not administered after the 2014–15 school year. As the state transitions to the Smarter Balance English language arts and mathematics assessments, the graduating classes of 2016 and 2017 may meet the state standard for high-school graduation purposes using either the current reading and writing assessments or the consortium-developed English language arts assessment; or both of the mathematics EOCs or the consortium-developed mathematics assessments. For high-school graduation, the graduating class of 2018 must meet the state standard on the Smarter Balance English language arts and mathematics assessments.

ALTERNATIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCE PROGRAMS – (\$9.8 million): The State Auditor’s Office (SAO) recently completed 2010–11 school year audits of the Alternative Learning Experience (ALE) Program. An \$8.2 million one-time adjustment is included in the Senate budget, which is based on the scope and size of the audit findings, adjusted by the historical ratio of SAO audit findings to OSPI audit resolution recoveries for the ALE programs.

The budget includes an additional \$1.6 million savings due to implementation of SB 5794. The bill defines ALE by type of course rather than by type of program, clarifies that the primary instructional contact must be with a teacher, and allocates funding for ALE courses using the statewide average Basic Education rate for Running Start, grades nine through 12. Converting to a statewide average funding rate is estimated to decrease total costs by 0.6 percent from the current funding methodology given full restoration of the temporary percentage reductions taken in the 2011–13 biennium.

The net savings from assumed audit recoveries and changes to the ALE program is \$9.8 million.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES – (\$5.1 million): Alternative certification routes are teacher-training programs that serve as alternatives to traditional teacher-preparation programs. The Senate budget suspends additional grants for the 2013–15 biennium.

NATIONAL BOARD BONUS – (\$3.2 million): The National Board Bonus program provides annual bonuses to teachers who have earned certification from the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. Current law requires the regular bonus to be adjusted for inflation, increasing the bonus from \$5,090 to \$5,510. This requirement is suspended for the 2013–15 biennium and the bonus will remain at \$5,090.

ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCIES – (\$512,000): Funding is reduced to reflect administrative efficiencies and other actions that agencies will take to lower costs. Agencies are directed to achieve these reductions through strategies that minimize negative impacts on the short- and long-term accomplishment of the agency’s mission. To the extent possible, agencies are encouraged to use LEAN management principles and employee-driven input to improve agency operational efficiency and to have a measureable impact on services delivered to the public.

LOCAL EFFORT ASSISTANCE – (\$134,000): Increases in state funding to enhance MSOC, LAP, Full day Kindergarten, and Pupil Transportation expand school district levy bases, increasing local districts’ levy capacity and increasing Local Effort Assistance funding. The Senate budget assumes the adoption of **SB 5898**, which reduces school districts’ levy lids and Local Effort Assistance levy percentage to prevent an automatic increase in capacity and increased LEA funding. This maintains “essential neutrality.”

Additional Details

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

- State salary allocations for K–12 employees (1.9 percent for classified and certificated instructional staff and 3.0 percent for certificated administrative staff) were temporarily reduced for the 2011–12 and 2012–13 school years. Funding is provided to restore the reductions. (For additional compensation information relating to pensions and health benefits, see page 13 of this *TWIO*.)
- As anticipated, the budget includes proviso language requiring a review of the use of school days (see **SB 5588**). The Joint Legislative Audit & Review Committee (JLARC) is directed to conduct an analysis of how school districts use school days. The analysis must include:
 - o How school districts define classroom time, non-classroom time, instructional time, non-instructional time, and any other definitions of how the school day is divide or used;
 - o Estimates of time in each category;
 - o How noninstructional time is distributed over the annual number of school days;
 - o When noninstructional hours occur;
 - o How noninstructional hours are used, including how much non-instructional time is devoted to professional development for the purposes of teacher and principal evaluation training or common core state standards training; and
 - o The extent to which the use of each category of time is identified or defined in collective bargaining agreements.

JLARC must submit a report of its findings to the Legislature by December 1, 2014.

- JLARC is also directed to review funding enhancement formulas that provide minimum staffing unit funding to small school districts and districts with school plants that have been judged by the State Board of Education to be remote and necessary. JLARC must make an assessment of the current formulas and report any recommended adjustments to the Legislature by November 1, 2014. In assessing the current formulas, JLARC committee may consider: Enhancements being made to basic education funding in the 2013–15 Operating Budget and committed to under HB 2261 (2009) and HB 2776 (2010); developments in technology or educational service delivery since the formulas were established; practices in other states; districts' ability to provide students with access to a program of education; and inter-district equity.
- The Administrator for the Courts is provided \$3.6 million for school districts which file petitions to juvenile court for truant students. Allocation of the money to school districts is to be based on the number of petitions filed. The funding includes amounts school districts may expend on the cost of serving petitions.

The Administrator for the Courts is also provided \$16.5 million for distribution to juvenile court administrators to fund the costs of processing truancy, children in need of services and at-risk youth petitions.

- The Department of Social & Health Services is provided \$1.4 million to fulfill its contracts with school districts to provide transportation, building space, and other support services as are reasonably necessary to support the educational programs of students living in Residential Habilitation Centers.

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

- The Criminal Justice Training Commission is provided \$200,000 for a school safety program. The Commission, in collaboration with the School Safety Center Advisory Committee, must provide school safety training for all school administrators and school safety personnel hired after the effective date of the budget.

Another \$192,000 is provided to the Criminal Justice Training Commission for the School Safety Center within the Commission. The Safety Center is to act as an information dissemination and resource center when an incident occurs in a school district in Washington or in another state, coordinate activities relating to school safety, and review and approve manuals and curricula used for school safety models and training. The Commission must provide funding to OSPI to continue to develop and maintain a school safety information website. The School Safety Center Advisory Committee is required to develop and revise the training program, using the best practices in school safety, for all school safety personnel. The Commission must provide research-related programs in school safety and security issues beneficial to both law enforcement and schools.

- As in previous budgets, proviso language is included explicitly prohibiting the Department of Health and the State Board of Health from implementing any new or amended rules pertaining to primary and secondary school facilities until the rules and a final cost estimate have been presented to the Legislature and the Legislature has formally funded implementation of the rules through the state budget or by statute.

Additional proviso language has been added, requiring the Joint Administrative Rules Review Committee (JARRC) to review the new or amended rules pertaining to primary and secondary school facilities. JARRC must determine whether: the rules are within the intent of the Legislature as expressed by the statute that the rule implements; the rule has been adopted in accordance with all applicable provisions of law; or that the agency is using a policy or interpretive statement in place of a rule. JARRC must report to the Legislature the results of its review and any recommendations the Committee deems advisable.

- \$250,000 is provided to the Department of Agriculture solely for funding for the Small Farm and Direct Marketing and Farm to School programs. The programs assist farmers selling directly to consumers and increase access to healthy foods in schools for children.
- The Washington Award for Vocational Excellence was suspended for the 2011–13 biennium. This budget suspends the program through the 2013–15 biennium.

AEA

By Mitch Denning

This Week in Olympia:
Week 12, April 1–5, 2013

continued

On Wednesday, we testified in support of SB 5034, the proposed 2013–15 Senate operating budget, in Senate Ways & Means. Making about a \$1 billion down payment to fund the *McCleary* decision by 2018, the bill fully funds pupil transportation in the 2013–14 school year, and maintenance, supplies and operating costs (MSOC) by the 2014–15 school year, both with the 2013–15 biennium and a year ahead of the current schedule adopted in HB 2776 (2010).

In addition, the expansion of all-day kindergarten is provided for 30 percent and 35 percent in 2013–14 and 2014–15, respectively. By not significantly increasing additional staffing units in all-day kindergarten and K–3 class size reduction, the Legislature would allow the district to redistribute their local funds that have been paying for transportation and MSOC.

In our testimony on Wednesday, we pointed out that this expansion of all day kindergarten fits well in the overall districts' need for space to house these new classes, as at least 47 school districts to not have the capacity to expand to an all-day kindergarten.

Additionally we thanked the Senate for maintaining full funding for child nutrition.

We also appreciated that the Senate added back into their 2013–15 budget the 1.9 percent and 3.0 percent certificated and classified/administrative salary reductions that were suspended in 2011–13.

Pensions and Health Benefits

By John Kvamme

PSSB 5034, the Senate's proposed operating budget introduced on April 3, does well in following the Pension Funding Council recommendation in setting contribution rates, however the increases from 2012–13 could be costly for many districts. The area of health benefits allocations stay just slightly below this year.

Pensions:

- Contribution Rates are as recommended by the State Actuary through the Pension Funding Council at an increase in cost to the GF State of \$245 million.

	Rates	Current	Senate
o TRS		8.05%	10.39%
o SERS		7.59%	9.82%
o PERS		7.21%	9.21%

- SSB 5851, Defined Contribution Option Plan (401K) is included—savings of \$2.3 million 2013–15 if this bill that our association opposes does pass the full legislature.

Health Benefits:

- Health Benefits Allocation

Current—\$768 per month 2013–14 - \$763 2014–15 - \$764

- Remittance

Current—\$65.17 2013–14 - \$60.17 2014–15 - \$61.00

- Medicare Retiree Subsidy Per Month

The current rate is \$150 per month. The budget includes \$150 for 2013–14 & 2014–15, however there is a reduction down to \$100 based on a year of service formula. If a member exceeds \$80 per service year (\$2400 for 30 years service) the rate is \$100 in 2014 and \$110 in 2015.

- Part-time K–12 Classified Staff Served by the Exchange

There is \$87 million of savings to GF-State by reducing insurance allocations for income eligible part-time K–12 employees by aligning them with the Federal Affordable Care Act's Washington Health Benefit Exchange premium costs beginning January 1, 2014.

By the way, this past week we were made aware of the letter sent to school district administrators, HR and payroll staff concerning changes to WEA Select Plans. We were invited to attend a meeting on this topic by WASBO where Aon Hewitt and WEA presented and endeavored to answer questions from district personnel and payroll representatives. A brief summary of the meeting is that Aon Hewitt, which provides benefits administration and customer services for WEA Select benefits plans (Premera Blue Cross), is in the process of consolidating data and updating data online for its customers with the help of district data processing. They are also making a plan year change starting with 2013–14. The year renewal for WEA health plans will change from October 1 to November 1, thus making a thirteen month year for 2013–14.

Concerns have been expressed by some Superintendents regarding the start-up additional workload on districts and how districts are going to deal with the thirteen month benefit year, pooling concerns and possible additional costs to the districts. Also if the district has other providers, would the other carriers go along with this plan year change? Districts do have options; the major one could possibly include putting out a new RFP to carriers.

Additional information on introduced pension bills and anticipated pension bills can be found in this session's "Retirement and Health Benefit Bill Watch" found on our association's [website](#).

Legislative Resources

Committee Meeting Schedule

Legislative Committees Meetings are scheduled to be held at the following times but are subject to change.

Up-to-date meeting schedules and agendas are available on the [State Legislature website](#).

Mondays

1:30–3:25 p.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 4

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Tuesdays

1:30–3:25 p.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Wednesdays

1:30–3:25 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 4

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Appropriations Subcommittee
on Education
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Thursdays

8–9:55 a.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

3:30–5:30 p.m.
House Appropriations
House Hearing Room A

Senate Ways & Means
Senate Hearing Room 4

Fridays

8:00–9:25 a.m.
Senate Early Learning & K–12 Education
Senate Hearing Room 4

1:30–3:25 p.m.
House Education
House Hearing Room A

Useful Links

Washington State Government
<http://www.access.wa.gov>

State Legislature
<http://www.leg.wa.gov>

Senate
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/Senate>

House of Representatives
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/House>

Legislative Committees
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/committeelisting.aspx>

Legislative Schedules
<http://www.leg.wa.gov/legislature/pages/calendar.aspx>

Office of the Governor
<http://www.governor.wa.gov>

OSPI
<http://www.k12.wa.us>

TVW
<http://www.tvw.org>

Session Cutoff Calendar

January 14, 2013

First Day of Session.

February 22, 2013

Last day to read in committee reports in house of origin, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

March 1, 2013

Last day to read in committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees in house of origin.

March 13, 2013

Last day to consider bills in house of origin (5 p.m.).

April 3, 2013

Last day to read in committee reports from opposite house, except House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

April 9, 2013

Last day to read in opposite house committee reports from House fiscal, Senate Ways & Means, and Transportation committees.

April 17, 2013*

Last day to consider opposite house bills (5 p.m.) (except initiatives and alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session).

April 28, 2013

Last day allowed for regular session under state constitution.

*After the 94th day, only initiatives, alternatives to initiatives, budgets and matters necessary to implement budgets, messages pertaining to amendments, differences between the houses, and matters incident to the interim and closing of the session may be considered.

Bill Watch

TWIO tracks critical education bills each week as they are introduced. Detailed bill information can be accessed by clicking on the bill number. The following is a list of the bills of highest interest to school administrators. A more comprehensive bill watch list is located on the [WASA website](#).

Bill #	Title	Status	Prime
HB 1015	Reducing costs by reducing state assessment requirements.	H Education	McCoy
HB 1019	Regarding identification of requestors of public records.	H Govt Ops & Elec	Haler
SHB 1037	Establishing a cost-recovery mechanism for public records sought for commercial purposes.	H Approps	Moeller
HB 1050	Authorizing government agencies to sell naming rights of public facilities.	H Govt Ops & Elec	Angel
HB 1054	Regarding the allocation of one-half of one percent of original public school construction for equipment and technology purposes.	H Cap Budget	Angel
HB 1057	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 1058	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 1067	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula for principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level administrators to support the teacher evaluation program requirements of RCW 28A.405.100.	H Approps	Lytton
SHB 1076	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	S Rules 2	Haigh
HB 1077	Authorizing the educational service district board to fill vacancies on the board of directors in second-class school districts with an at-large appointment if after one hundred twenty days a candidate from the director district cannot be recruited.	H Education	Haigh
HB 1088	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 1089	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	H Cap Budget	Dunshee
HB 1122	Increasing revenues dedicated to basic education purposes.	H Finance	Carlyle
SHB 1128	Regarding local agencies' responses to public records requests.	H Rules R	Takko
E2SHB 1134	Authorizing state-tribal education compact schools.	S Ways & Means	McCoy
SHB 1144	Regarding qualifications for educational interpreters.	S Rules 2	Dahlquist
HB 1173	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	S Rules 2G	Santos
HB 1174	Complying with the state's constitutional duty to make ample provision for a basic education by prioritizing state funding for K–12 education and targeting state investments on reforms with the highest impact on student success.	H Approps	Dahlquist
SHB 1177	Modifying the education accountability system to allow state criteria, resources, and strategies to be used for assistance and intervention.	H Rules C	Lytton
HB 1178	Authorizing alternative assessments of basic skills for teacher certification.	S Rules 2G	Lytton
HB 1197	Concerning open public meetings.	H Govt Operation	Pollet
SHB 1198	Requiring training of public officials and employees regarding public records and open public meetings.	H Apps Gen Govt	Pollet
HB 1208	Establishing the digital college in the high school pilot project.	H Education	Reykdal

HB 1248	Supporting music education for young children in public schools.	H Approps Educat	Maxwell
ESHB 1252	Establishing the Washington K–12 online professional development project.	S Ways & Means	Stonier
HB 1255	Concerning exemptions from prevailing wage for school plant facilities receiving state funding assistance through the school construction assistance program.	H Labor/Work Dev	Manweller
EHB 1276	Creating the dropout prevention through farm engagement pilot project.	S EL/K–12	Reykdal
SHB 1283	Changing compulsory school attendance requirements for children six and seven years of age.	S EL/K–12	Maxwell
SHB 1293	Requiring school districts to disclose information about required assessments.	H Approps	Hope
SHB 1298	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	S Rules 2	Springer
HB 1304	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	H Rules R	Hargrove
HB 1329	Creating a sales tax holiday for back-to-school clothing and supplies.	H Finance	Moeller
ESHB 1336	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S Ways & Means	Orwall
HB 1345	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	S EL/K–12	Hayes
HB 1369	Using school days for meeting with parents and families as part of the Washington inventory of developing skills.	S EL/K–12	Lytton
SHB 1397	Adding a requirement to sexual health education to include elements of and consequences for conviction of sexual offenses where the victim is a minor.	S Rules 2	Orcutt
HB 1405	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	H Cap Budget	Lias
ESHB 1412	Making community service a high school graduation requirement.	S Rules 2	Bergquist
SHB 1413	Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2013.	S Govt Ops	Moscoco
SHB 1418	Regarding hours of availability of cities, towns, and special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	S Rules 2	Hunt
SHB 1423	Providing for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning.	S EL/K–12	Haigh
2SHB 1424	Enhancing the statewide K–12 dropout prevention, intervention, and reengagement system.	S Ways & Means	Haigh
HB 1431	Regarding alternative learning experience courses.	H Education	Santos
HB 1450	Regarding assessments in public schools.	H Education	Hunt
SHB 1452	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	H Approps	Dahlquist
SHB 1472	Providing initiatives to improve and expand access to computer science education.	S Ways & Means	Hansen
HB 1475	Authorizing waivers of state requirements for school districts.	H Education	Magendanz
HB 1476	Establishing a performance-based grading system for schools and school districts.	H Education	Dahlquist
SHB 1477	Providing flexibility for how school districts address truancy of students.	H Rules C	Magendanz

HB 1492	Concerning waivers from school year requirements for purposes of economy and efficiency.	H Education	Klippert
HB 1505	Raising the minimum state funding assistance percentage for the school construction assistance program.	H Cap Budget	Pedersen
E2SHB 1526	Creating a pilot project to increase enrollment of underrepresented students in the running start program.	S Ways & Means	Orwall
SHB 1541	Expanding the types of medications that a public or private school employee may administer to include nasal spray.	S Rules 2	Klippert
SHB 1556	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	S Rules 2	Van De Wege
HB 1560	Implementing selected recommendations from the 2011 and 2013 reports of the quality education council.	H Approps	Maxwell
SHB 1562	Requiring funding for professional development for K–12 teachers.	H Approps	Lytton
HB 1578	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H Education	Rodne
ESHB 1633	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	S Rules 2G	Magendanz
HB 1640	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	H Education	Pettigrew
HB 1641	Creating a statewide school district for the purpose of improving performance of the most persistently lowest achieving schools.	H Education	Pettigrew
2SHB 1642	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	S Ways & Means	Pettigrew
SHB 1650	Supporting K–12 career education, exploration, and planning.	H Approps	McCoy
HB 1656	Establishing statewide high school graduation requirements that permit increased flexibility for students to select courses based on their interests and plans.	H Education	Stonier
HB 1664	Clarifying the authority of a nurse working in a school setting.	H Education	Liias
HB 1673	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula to adopt the staffing resources recommended by the quality education council.	H Education	Liias
2SHB 1680	Implementing strategies to close the educational opportunity gap, based on the recommendations of the educational opportunity gap oversight and accountability committee.	S EL/K–12	Santos
ESHB 1688	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	S Ways & Means	Stonier
HB 1691	Authorizing the educational service district board or local school board to fill vacancies on the board of directors in second-class school districts with an at-large appointment if after one hundred twenty days a candidate from the director district cannot be recruited.	H Education	Haigh
SHB 1692	Implementing career and college ready graduation requirements.	H Rules C	Sullivan
SHB 1698	Requiring the installation and maintenance of signs indicating the end of school speed zones.	H Rules R	Hunt
HB 1709	Requiring a study to develop a state foreign language education interpreter training program.	H Education	Dahlquist
HB 1714	Changing open public meetings provisions.	H Govt Operation	Pollet
HB 1721	Establishing a period of public and legislative review of appropriations legislation.	H Approps	Pike

HB 1735	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	H Education	Reykdal
HB 1744	Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.	H Judiciary	Moscoso
HB 1763	Regarding hours of availability of special purpose districts for inspection and copying of public records.	H Govt Operations	Klippert
HB 1765	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	H Education	Bergquist
HB 1788	Allowing public school districts and private schools to adopt a policy authorizing permanent employees to possess firearms on school grounds under certain conditions.	H Judiciary	Pike
HB 1790	Concerning the use of traffic school fees.	S 2nd Reading	Parker
HB 1811	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Education	Zeiger
SHB 1812	Extending the time frame for making expenditures under the urban school turnaround initiative.	S Ways & Means	Haigh
HB 1815	Assuring that education-related information is appropriately provided to parents with diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds.	H Education	Moscoso
HB 1848	Permitting school siting outside of urban growth areas.	H Local Govt	Springer
HB 1850	Authorizing school districts to take actions related to certificated school employees charged with certain felony crimes.	H Education	Klippert
HB 1851	Concerning compensation for certificated employees in the event of notice of probable cause for discharge.	H Education	Klippert
HB 1869	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	H Education	Liias
E2SHB 1872	Establishing a comprehensive initiative to increase learning opportunities and improve educational outcomes in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics through multiple strategies and state-wide partnerships.	S Ways & Means	Maxwell
EHB 1900	Specifying "caseload" for purposes of caseload forecasts of common school students.	S Ways & Means	Stonier
HB 1908	Providing exceptions for firearms on school property provisions.	H Judiciary	Scott
HB 1913	Addressing service credit for certain school employee service workers.	H Approps	Ormsby
HB 1920	Preserving funding deposited into the education legacy trust account used to support common schools and access to higher education by restoring the application of the Washington estate and transfer tax to certain property transfers.	H Finance	Ormsby
HB 2003	Relating to fiscal matters.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2004	Relating to fiscal matters.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2012	Relating to education.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2013	Relating to education.	H Approps	Hunter
HB 2014	Relating to revenue.	H Finance	Hunter
HB 2015	Relating to revenue.	H Finance	Hunter
HB 2024	Concerning legal proceedings by the attorney general on behalf of state officers.	H Apps Gen Govt	Pedersen

HJR 4201	Requiring a two-thirds majority vote for approval of tax increase legislation.	H Finance	Haler
HJR 4202	Requiring a balanced budget.	H Approps	Haler
HJR 4209	Amending the state Constitution to allow a reasonable suspicion standard in certain searches of students on school grounds.	H Judiciary	O'Ban
SB 5018	Eliminating the requirement to purchase public art with appropriations made for construction of public buildings.	S Ways & Means	Benton
SB 5026	Creating a peer mentoring program to encourage elementary school students to attend college.	S Higher Ed	Hasegawa
SB 5033	Making 2013 supplemental operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5034	Making 2013–2015 operating appropriations.	S Ways & Means	Hill
SB 5035	Adopting the 2013–2015 capital budget.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5036	Concerning state general obligation bonds and related accounts.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
SB 5038	Enhancing the basic education allocation formula for principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level administrators to support the teacher evaluation program requirements of RCW 28A.405.100.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
SB 5039	Increasing revenues dedicated to basic education purposes.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
SB 5094	Requiring notification of sex offenders attending schools.	S EL/K–12	Pearson
ESB 5104	Placing epinephrine autoinjectors in schools.	H Approps Educat	Mullet
SB 5114	Regarding access to K–12 campuses for occupational or educational information.	H Rules R	Bailey
SB 5117	Regarding family involvement coordinators in public schools.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
SB 5132	Concerning the disclosure of estimated debt service costs.	H Approps	Honeyford
ESSB 5138	Creating a council on state debt.	H Cap Budget	Parlette
SSB 5146	Creating a competitive grant program for informal science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education.	S Ways & Means	Frocket
SB 5155	Regarding long-term suspension or expulsion from school.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
SSB 5169	Implementing the recommendations of the sunshine committee.	S Rules 2	Roach
SB 5172	Enacting the Ike act.	S EL/K–12	Tom
SB 5173	Excusing work and school absences for a reason of faith or conscience.	S Commerce and L	Hasegawa
SSB 5180	Improving access to higher education for students with disabilities.	H Rules R	Shin
SB 5194	Reducing educational employee cost-of-living adjustments and bonuses.	S Ways & Means	Honeyford
2SSB 5197	Requiring additional safety features in school construction and remodeling.	H Cap Budget	Dammeier
SB 5198	Exempting personal information relating to children from public inspection and copying.	H Rules R	Darneille
SB 5232	Requiring the establishment of a medical emergency response and automated external defibrillator program for high schools.	S EL/K–12	McAuliffe
E2SSB 5237	Establishing accountability for student performance in third grade.	H Approps	Dammeier

<u>SSB 5242</u>	Requiring policies regarding assignment of certificated instructional staff.	H Education	Litzow
<u>E2SSB 5243</u>	Establishing policies to support academic acceleration for high school students.	H Approps	Litzow
<u>E2SSB 5244</u>	Regarding school suspensions and expulsions.	H Approps	Litzow
<u>SB 5245</u>	Regarding the collection of student suspension and expulsion data.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
<u>SB 5246</u>	Clarifying the teacher and principal evaluation process with the intent of strengthening the process.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
<u>SB 5278</u>	Providing a salary bonus for teachers in high market demand subjects.	S EL/K-12	Carrell
<u>SB 5301</u>	Regarding student suspension and expulsion.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
<u>SB 5314</u>	Identifying public schools as essential public facilities for the purposes of the growth management act.	S Govt Ops	Becker
<u>ESSB 5328</u>	Creating a school-grading program that relies on the accountability index.	H Education	Litzow
<u>E2SSB 5329</u>	Creating the state superintendent school district.	H Approps	Litzow
<u>E2SSB 5330</u>	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	H Approps	Hargrove
<u>SSB 5365</u>	Increasing the capacity of school districts to recognize and respond to troubled youth.	S Rules X	Rolfes
<u>SB 5366</u>	Requiring the office of the superintendent of public instruction to assist school districts in disclosing information about required assessments.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
<u>SB 5428</u>	Creating initiatives in high schools to save lives in the event of cardiac arrest.	S EL/K-12	Schlicher
<u>SSB 5445</u>	Funding capital projects.	H Cap Budget	Honeyford
<u>SB 5451</u>	Supporting music education for young children in public schools.	S EL/K-12	Shin
<u>SB 5473</u>	Enacting the Washington voting rights act of 2013.	S Govt Ops	Nelson
<u>SB 5477</u>	Delineating standard diplomas and applied diplomas.	S EL/K-12	Roach
<u>SB 5483</u>	Regarding the financial education public-private partnership.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
<u>ESSB 5491</u>	Establishing statewide indicators of educational health.	H Approps Educat	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5496</u>	Authorizing approval of online school programs in private schools.	H Rules R	Braun
<u>SB 5497</u>	Concerning assault in the third degree against a school employee.	S EL/K-12	Fain
<u>SB 5501</u>	Reducing certain requirements affecting school districts.	S EL/K-12	Hobbs
<u>SB 5506</u>	Concerning funding for the safe routes to school program.	S Transportation	Billig
<u>SSB 5508</u>	Restricting prevailing wages on certain rural school district projects.	S Rules X	Hatfield
<u>SB 5529</u>	Creating a sales tax holiday for back-to-school clothing and supplies.	S Ways & Means	Rivers
<u>SB 5557</u>	Encouraging educating students on the content and importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	S EL/K-12	Chase
<u>ESSB 5563</u>	Regarding training for school employees in the prevention of sexual abuse.	H Passed 3rd	Kohl-Welles
<u>SB 5569</u>	Establishing a requirement and system for reporting incidents of student restraint and isolation in public schools.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe

<u>SB 5570</u>	Concerning school funding.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5571</u>	Increasing public awareness of mental illness and its consequences.	S HumServ/Corr	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5573</u>	Implementing the first biennium spending plan recommendations of the joint task force on education funding.	S Ways & Means	Rolfes
<u>SB 5581</u>	Regarding the allocation of one-half of one percent of original public school construction for equipment and technology purposes.	S EL/K-12	Delvin
<u>ESSB 5587</u>	Concerning student assessments.	H Education	Litzow
<u>SSB 5588</u>	Changing the definition of “school day.”	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SB 5589</u>	Providing for a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district bonds.	S Govt Ops	Mullet
<u>SB 5618</u>	Including searches by school resource officers and local police school liaison officers within the warrantless school search exception.	H Judiciary	Carrell
<u>ESB 5620</u>	Changing school safety-related drills.	H Passed 3rd	King
<u>2SSB 5624</u>	Aligning high-demand secondary STEM or career and technical education programs with applied baccalaureate programs.	H Approps Educat	McAuliffe
<u>SB 5642</u>	Raising the minimum state funding assistance percentage for the school construction assistance program.	S Ways & Means	Frockt
<u>SB 5649</u>	Using the collaborative schools process for required action districts that continue to struggle to improve student academic achievement.	S EL/K-12	Rolfes
<u>SB 5660</u>	Regarding firearms safety education programs.	S EL/K-12	Chase
<u>SB 5667</u>	Providing for a single set of laws and procedures governing online learning.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
<u>SB 5671</u>	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	S EL/K-12	McAuliffe
<u>2ESB 5701</u>	Authorizing the suspension or revocation of certificates or permits to teach based on the fraudulent submission of tests for educators.	H 2nd ReadSCal	Brown
<u>SSB 5706</u>	Concerning accountability in providing opportunities for certain students to participate in transition services.	S Ways & Means	McAuliffe
<u>ESSB 5709</u>	Concerning a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of using densified biomass to heat public schools.	H Approps Educat	Smith
<u>SSB 5724</u>	Modifying school district bidding requirements for improvement and repair projects.	S Rules 2	Honeyford
<u>SB 5738</u>	Providing a funding source to improve education.	S Ways & Means	Murray
<u>SB 5743</u>	Modifying the use of revenue from automated school bus safety camera infractions.	S Rules X	Hobbs
<u>ESSB 5753</u>	Providing flexibility in the education system.	H Rules R	Hobbs
<u>SSB 5754</u>	Concerning integrated career learning opportunities and employment training for at-risk youth.	H Approps	Litzow
<u>SSB 5755</u>	Establishing a comprehensive initiative to increase learning opportunities and improve educational outcomes in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics through multiple strategies and state-wide partnerships.	H Education	Litzow
<u>SB 5790</u>	Expanding participation in innovation academy cooperatives.	S EL/K-12	Litzow
<u>2SSB 5794</u>	Concerning alternative learning experience courses.	H Approps	Dammeier

<u>SB 5818</u>	Supporting K–12 career education, exploration, and planning.	S EL/K–12	Rivers
<u>SB 5822</u>	Concerning notification to school districts of substantiated concerns of child abuse or neglect.	S HumServ/Corr	Pearson
<u>SB 5827</u>	Addressing service credit for certain school employee service workers.	S Ways & Means	Chase
<u>SB 5837</u>	Implementing career and college ready graduation requirements.	S EL/K–12	Froct
<u>SB 5852</u>	Improving student achievement and student outcomes.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SB 5863</u>	Providing a business and occupation tax exemption for charter schools and nonprofit education service providers.	S Ways & Means	Litzow
<u>SB 5867</u>	Modifying the number of judges on the state supreme court.	S Law & Justice	Baumgartner
<u>SB 5870</u>	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5871</u>	Relating to fiscal matters.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5879</u>	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5880</u>	Relating to education.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5881</u>	Relating to revenue.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5882</u>	Relating to revenue.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5885</u>	Concerning instruction in Spanish and Chinese languages.	S EL/K–12	Roach
<u>SB 5895</u>	Funding education.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SB 5898</u>	Increasing education funding, including adjusting school district levy and state levy equalization provisions.	S Ways & Means	Hill
<u>SJM 8006</u>	Eddie Eagle GunSafe Program	H Judiciary	Chase
<u>SJR 8203</u>	Amending the state Constitution to allow a reasonable suspicion standard in certain searches of students on school grounds.	S Law & Justice	Carrell
<u>SJR 8208</u>	Amending the Constitution to allow a simple majority of voters voting to authorize school district bonds.	S Govt Ops	Mullet
<u>SJR 8209</u>	Amending the Constitution to make higher education the state's second highest priority.	S Ways & Means	Baumgartner

